

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
AND
GENERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS' SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

SEWERS OF IMITATION
LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE
The Original and Genuine.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears
the autograph signature of
Lea and Perrins on a red
label. Sold wholesale and
retail, Worcester and
Coates & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE
Of Grocers and Chemists
throughout the world.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27TH, 1885.

The dispute between native tea-men and foreign buyers at Foochow has been ended by a compromise on terms, published in our columns a few days ago. It is a compromise, in fact, as well as in name, both sides having made concessions, with the result that the final settlement is an almost exact splitting of the difference between the original positions of the respective parties. The arrangement comes to a scarcely fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the trade, as it establishes a recognised basis for contracts and does away with the objectionable practice, built up by the Chinese themselves, of nominally keeping up prices by making large and irregular concessions in weighing. This practice was fruitful of abuses, as it necessarily led to attempts at overreaching on both sides, and, together with the long credits given by Chinese for the purpose of promoting speculation amongst foreign buyers, was very deleterious to the trade interests of the trade. The long credit system has worked out its own curse, for the Chinese, having lost heavily by one or two failures, found that it did not pay, and hence their desire to put an end to it, as evidenced by the new regulations they proposed. Both on this point and as regards fair weighing of the tea, the Foochow Chamber of Commerce were equally as anxious as the Tea Merchants' Guild to see proper arrangements made, and the dispute resolved itself into one on matters of detail of no interest outside the trade itself. These have now all been settled, and with an established custom by which to regulate contracts business may be expected to go on smoothly without those large losses which in the past have occasionally resulted from practices which, although of a more or less questionable nature, were tacitly recognised and approved. The principle of honest measure and payment at due date has now been formally accepted on both sides.

Now that the method of doing business in tea has thus been placed on a satisfactory basis, perhaps the Chinese will give some attention to improving the quality of the article by exercising more care and intelligence in its cultivation and preparation. In January of the present year the foreign merchants concerned in the tea trade at Foochow addressed a circular to the Chinese tea-bongs and growers on the subject, pointing out how the growing inferiority of the leaf had led to a marked fall in prices. The price of tea in 1870 and 1884 were placed side by side, and showed a decline in some descriptions of over fifty per cent., and of nearly that amount in the others. During this long period the amount of tea shipped from the port, instead of showing any increase, has remained almost stationary. There have been fluctuations from year to year, but the export for last year is but little over that of fourteen years ago, and the trade with Great Britain was, without doubt, the weak condition of the London market throughout the year. For this condition of the China tea market the principal causes have been—the unwillingness of importers or dealers to hold stock, as a result of their past experience; the absence of speculation, coming in, as it has done from time to time, as a checking power; and, further, the excess and low price of Indian tea, competing as it does with the better grades of Foochow tea. Year by year the production and consumption of Indian tea increase, while the reverse is the case in regard to the tea of this country and these districts. To aid this onward movement in the direction of a final meeting of China tea, if not from the English market altogether, at least from their present position of first rank there, come improvements in machinery and the gradual introduction of more intelligence, skill, and capital in the case of the Indian plantations, while here the same shrubs, with the same manner of tending, picking, and firing the tea, continue from year to year—a hopeless struggle, in which cheap labour is on one side and every other possible advantage on the other. The latest advice from India point to an increase during the season 1884 of fully 10 per cent. in production, which will bring the export from about 65,000,000 lbs. to 70,000,000 lbs. This is a considerable stride—always in the same direction, and one which is taken to a great extent at the expense of the older seat of the trade. Mr. HANNAN says that although there is no sufficient ground for believing that any really practical steps have as yet been taken in the direction of a permanent remedy or modification of the want of care on the part of

the Chinese in tending the plants and picking, firing, and packing the leaf, yet from the general character of the tea brought down last year it would appear that the evil had to some extent tended towards remedying itself as the truth dawned upon those more immediately concerned. This we take to mean simply that the process of deterioration had apparently stopped and that last year's tea were not inferior to those of the previous year—not that they showed any marked improvement. It will take some time before the Chinese tea growers can be roused to emulate the intelligent energy and enterprise of the Indian planter, but with the general awakening which seems to be coming upon China, no doubt the proprietors of the Fujian tea plantations will become alive to the importance of moving with the times and attending to their own interests by improving the quality of their staple.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at the following hours yesterday morning:—
Box-holders, 11:29; non-holders, 11:39.

The *Villars*, which has been at Saigon since the 7th instant, is to leave for France, says the *Singaporean* of the 21st, as she had effected some repairs to her machinery.

The steamer *Eugen*, on her way to Tengku with a few French troops and a large number of horses, lost nearly as many as 80 of the latter in the Indian Ocean, owing to the bad weather she encountered.—*Times of Ceylon*.

A telegram in the Saigon papers states that on the news of Admiral Courbet's death being received in Paris the sitting of the Chamber was suspended as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased officer.

The German ship *Columbus* took the ground yesterday afternoon off Tsin-Tsai-Tsin as she was being towed over to the Kowloon coal wharves. She only remained fast for a short time, being got off with the rise of the tide.

A telegram was received yesterday morning by the Agents of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. in this colony to the effect that the *City of Tokio* was still ashore, but it was hoped that if the weather continued favourable she would be got off at noon.

The French mail, which arrived yesterday morning, had some sickness on board, in consequence of which she went into quarantine until visited by the Health Officer. The sickness was found to be of a serious character and was forwarded to the French Consul.

The displacement of sailing ships by steamers is shown by the return from the port of New-chang. During 1864 the number of vessels entered was 3 steamers and 242 sailing ships; in 1874, 51 steamers and 197 sailing ships; and in 1884, 176 steamers and 106 sailing ships.

In his report on the trade of Taiwan for last year, Mr. Parage, Commissioner of Chusan, mentions that pressed milk is growing ground amongst the household stores of the Chinese; the natives use it with tea when, in the evening, they require to take something nourishing before retiring to rest.

In the House of Commons on the 15th May, Mr. W. H. Smith, and the Speaker of the House, said it would be in his power to make any further statement with regard to the defence of our coaling stations, and with regard to the construction of guns and the supply of steel required for such guns. The Marquis of Hartington stated that on Vice 12 of the Army Estimates he would give the information as to the expenditure on the coaling stations and the construction of guns asked for by the right hon. gentleman.

Speaking of the tea season the *Times of Ceylon* says:—“Though the season generally has been a late one, the splendid fishing weather of the latter part of April and all last month has fully made up for former deficiency, and we do not anticipate any falling-off in our estimate of 3,500,000 lbs. Shipments during this next month will include a few very large, and some for export, which will be sent in steamers, and much less than five minutes' walk from the latterport. In consequence of this discovery a small party on a large scale was organised, 50 men being detailed for the work of thoroughly heating over this locality, a work which commenced before daybreak yesterday morning. The cover was drawn blank, and no sign of the men sought for could be found, though the searchers came across some remains of fowls, and a pair of stockings which were believed to have belonged to Amher Khan. This spot was in the gully leading into the hill past the temple of Amher Khan. Within a few hours the searchers had found the remains of the post office, and changed somewhat the customs of the aborigines, living on the borders of Chinese territory, who, at certain times, are on friendly terms with the Hakka, immigrants from the South of China, are surrounding the sarays and driving them back slowly but surely and of the Papuan, who inhabit many of the plains adjoining the savage districts, and it is most probable that these districts have, especially of late years, passed into the savage subjection of the Papuan. I may be allowed to suppose that the point about as to whether it is in the power of the Postmaster of Hongkong to make any such regulation. I take it that he is not at liberty to refuse any cover within the limit of size and weight, and which is not suspected of containing anything dangerous. If I were to drop a letter having an appearance of being valuable, (a very difficult task to do in the box-post), it would be refused transmission. It is my opinion that it is not compulsory in England, nor am I aware that it is here. Indeed I fail to see how it could be made so unless applied to all letters, which would simply amount to raising the postage.

For queer regulations existing in mystery.

The post office here is exceedingly busy.

I would be the last to say anything against the general conduct of the Hongkong Post Office, but I must say that it is not the best in the world.

I am not able to understand the difficulty of or the reason for the stamp on the envelope.

I extract a few words and give the comparison:

English Tanglo. Comparsion.

One. Kaw-hai (Kaw-hai) (Kaw-hai)

Two. T'ien-t'ao (T'ien-t'ao)

Three. T'ien-t'ao (T'ien-t'ao)

Four. P'ing (Philippines)

Five. P'ing (Philippines)

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and the Amir was so incensed that he ordered him to be sent.

Another judgment report from Kabul is the execution of an English seafarer formerly in the service of the British Envoy, and recently in the Amir's own service.

The Amir has seized 300 hostages of the people of Guzni and Khojana, in order to make them pay either three years' revenue in advance or give one man per family for the new army the Amir is raising.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

Calcutta, 29th June. It is reported from Simla that it has been resolved to place the administration of the Volunteers under the Commander-in-Chief, and to change their uniform to red. They are to draw half allowances in certain cases.

GALLANTRY OF NAVAL SOLDIERS REWARDED.

BOMBAY, 30th May.

Nine men of the Ninth Bengal Lancers have received the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

SERIOUS EARTHQUAKES IN CHINA.

SINGAPORE, 31st May. A terrible earthquake occurred here yesterday at three o'clock in the morning, succeeded by shocks every ten minutes for one hour; than at longer intervals during the day and night. The shocks have not ceased yet.

The rocks containing the thecavary have been thrown down, and 25 persons and 60 horses have been killed.

There have been some deaths also in the city.

The visitors' houses are much damaged, and the occupants are taken refuge in tents and boats.

The telegraph wires have been broken.

The alarm and apprehension are general.

Earthquakes similar in severity and continuance have seldom before been known in China.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

SINGAPORE, 31st May. A severe earthquake occurred here yesterday morning at a quarter to three, causing great loss of life and damage to property. The barracks of the Maharanah's troops were almost totally destroyed, and about one hundred and fifty sepoys and one hundred and fifty horses, forty-four men and seventy-four horses were killed, and about fifty were severely injured. In the city twenty-one lives were lost, and double that number injured. No Europeans were hurt.

The Governor and the Dewan, Luchumandas and the Resident were early at the barracks superintending the digging out of men and horses.

Dr. G. A. C. Surgeon, and a medical missionary, lost his life in the wounded.

No such earthquake has been in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The Maharanah's palace is partly destroyed, while the Residency is irreparably damaged.

The shocks continue, but with less frequency and force. Over thirty have been counted.

Much damage has been done in the valley of the River. A mosquito fell at Sopor burying two hundred people. In spite of heavy rain the population are abandoning their dwellings. The telegraph is interrupted.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

BOMBAY, 1st June. A sharp shock of earthquake has been felt at Simla and Lahore.

MILITARY QUESTIONS RECEIVING CONSIDERATION.

BOMBAY, 1st June.

The question of providing a reserve for the Indian Army, and improving the status of the officers who have recently transferred, and a dispatch upon the subject sent to the Secretary of State.

THE BUDGET AND THE INCREASED DUTIES.

LONDON, 5th June.

Mr. Children made a statement concerning the Budget, and said that nine millions of the vote of 30 millions will be spent. The increase of duty on spirits will be reduced to one shilling and the increased bear duty will cease on 31st May next year.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISION.

LONDON, 5th June.

Lord Granville said that it was inexpedient to make a statement regarding the proceedings of the Suez Canal Commission: the circular of 3rd January, 1885, will be taken as a basis of arrangement.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

LONDON, 5th June.

It is currently reported that a final agreement has virtually been concluded with Russia. The Standard states that it has been agreed to leave the command of the Kullular Pass in the hands of the Amur, but that the Commission for the delimitation of the frontier will be instructed to leave the Russians a defensible position at their end.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 26th June.

Quotations are:—
Malwa (New)..... \$300 per pol. free of all charges.
Malwa (Old)..... \$340 to \$500 per pol. all charges.
Patna (New)..... \$300 to \$500 per cwt.
Patna (Old)..... \$400 " " "

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 3/6.
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/6.
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight..... 3/6.
Bank Bills at 6 months' sight..... 3/6.
Bank Bills at 1 year's sight..... 3/6.
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/6.
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight..... 3/6.
Bank Bills at 6 months' sight..... 3/6.
Bank Bills at 1 year's sight..... 3/6.

On PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/4.
Credits at 6 months' sight..... 4/4.
On NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 8/4.
Credits, 60 days' sight..... 8/7.
Bank Bills, on demand..... 8/4.
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight..... 8/7.
Bank Bills at 6 months' sight..... 8/7.

On BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 2/2.
Bank, on demand..... 2/2.
On CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 2/2.
Bank, on demand..... 2/2.
On SHANSHUAN.—
Bank, at sight..... 7/3.
Private, 30 days' sight..... 2/2.

SHANGHAI.—
Bankers.—Shares are offering at 150 per cent. premium for the end of the month.
Indo-Chine.—Sales have been made at 20 per cent. discount.

Quotations are:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—150 per cent. premium.
United China Society of Canton, Limited—\$40 per share.
Canton Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—50 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$163 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$83 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$72 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—100 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton and Amoy Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$43 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Dongas Steamship Company, Limited—2 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$104 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Doubtless)—nominal.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$40 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$71 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—par.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—par.

A FATAL MISTAKE IN AMERICA.

The Cleveland (Ohio, U.S.A.) Press, of Feb. 28, 1883, publishes an account of a fatal surgical operation which has caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country. Dr. Thayer, the most celebrated surgeon in the United States, it is said, has made a fatal mistake in his practice.

It is said that Dr. Thayer, in his practice, has made a fatal mistake in his practice. It is said that Dr. Thayer, the most celebrated surgeon in the United States, it is said, has made a fatal mistake in his practice.

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It is

EXTRACT.

THE GREATEST GIFT OF GOD.
Each night is followed by his day,
Each storm by fairer weather,
While all's works of nature sing.
Their psalms of joy together.
Then Isari O heart, their source of hope!
Cave, such thy thankless sorrow!
For though the clouds do dark today,
The sun shall shine to morrow;
Learn well, from bird and tree and rill.
The sun of dark restlessness,
And know the greatest gift of God
Is health and sweet contentment.

T. E. COOK, JONES, in Boston Traveler.

THE FATHER OF GERMAN MUSIC.

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH.
There was a miller, by name Veit Bach, who lived at Weichmar, in Saxo-Gotha, about the year 1600. He had considerable taste for music, and his principal enjoyment consisted in playing the "cithara" (probably a zither) to the clattering accompaniment of his turning mill-wheels. It was a happy union of business and pleasure. This taste for music was still more marked in his sons. Most of the family adopted music as a profession, and the best posts as organists in their native province came at last to be filled by Bachs. They furnish a remarkable example of hereditary genius—one of the most striking, indeed, on record. Through four consecutive generations the Bachs followed the same calling with enthusiasm, and no fewer than fifty musicians entitled to an honourable place in history of the arts are to be found amongst them. Their musical and musical nature kept company for nearly two hundred years, at the end of which time the spell was broken, and the art's pre-eminence of the Bachs came to an end. Union is strength, so they kept close together, ready to give each other not only good advice, but material assistance. Every year they held a family meeting at Erfurt, Eisenach, or Arnstadt, and had musical performances together. These annual gatherings give an idea of the strength of the clan; at one of them no fewer than a hundred and twenty Bachs, all musicians, were present. The greatest of them, the Bach of Bachs, was Jochana Sebastian, to whom considerable attention is now being directed; the bicentenary of his birth having fallen this year. To speak of him is the object of the present article. The leading events in the life of Jochana Sebastian Bach are soon told. They are neither numerous nor striking. He was born at Eisenach on March 21, 1685, and was the youngest son of Ambrosius Bach. Unhappily, when he was ten years old both his father and mother died. An elder brother, organist at Ohrdruff, then took charge of him and continued the musical instruction which had been begun by the father, adding, to the practice of the violin that of the organ and clavichord. The young Sebastian showed himself in haste to make progress, and was ambitious to play much advanced music than the brother thought proper. There is a tradition that the latter had a manuscript volume of pieces for the clavichord by the most celebrated composers of the day, and on mastering this collection, Jochana Sebastian had set his heart. The use of it was refused. Entreaty having failed, the boy tried cunning. He managed to withdraw it, surreptitiously through the lattice-work door of a cupboard in which it was kept, and—having no means to buy candles—copied it by the light of the moon. These stealthy labours lasted during the moonlight nights of six months. When the brother found out the trick that had been played he, rather shabbily, one is inclined to think, took the boy's copy away, and Jochana Sebastian only recovered it on his brother's death, which happened soon afterwards. This was when that event took place, on his own resources, he made a marketable commodity of a fine soprano voice with which he was gifted, and began his professional career in a choir at Liebenburg. Whilst at Liebenburg he used frequently to go to Hamburg in order to hear the celebrated organis, i.e. Relation play. It is related that once when he had lingered at Hamburg longer than his means allowed, he had only two shillings in his pocket on his way back to Liebenburg. Before he reached home he felt very hungry, and stopped outside an inn from the kitchen of which prepared such tempting dishes as greatly pained him at the disproportion of his appetite to his purse. His hungry appearance seems to have struck with compassion some casual lookers-on, for he heard a window open, and saw two herring heads thrown out into the road. The sight of these remenants of what were such a popular article of food in Thuringia, his old home, made his mouth water; he picked them up eagerly, and great was his surprise on pulling them to pieces to find a Danish ducat concealed in each of them. This discovery enabled him not only to satisfy his wants at the moment, but to make his next journey to Hamburg in a more comfortable manner. The unknown benefactor, who so doubtless peeped out of the window to watch the result of his good-nature, made no attempt to know more of the boy. When eighteen years old Bach obtained a musical situation in connection with the Court of Weimar, and saw something there of aristocratic life. It was a homely Court; it went to bed at eight o'clock in winter and nine in summer. His reputation grew, so soon became known as the greatest organist of his time, and his services were much sought after. From Weimar he went to organist at Arnstadt, then to Mühlhausen, then to Weimar again—as Court organist this time. Other changes followed, but we come to the last in 1723, when he was appointed Cantor at the Thomas-Schule in Leipzig and organist and director of the music in the two principal churches. There he remained for the rest of his life. Ever since his boyhood Bach had been near-sighted, and at last his vision entirely failed. He died of apoplexy on July 28, 1750. As regards the personal appearance of this great musician, his countenance is described as one of singular dignity and refinement. Thick eyebrows stood out from beneath his great forehead, and he had that long fine nose which they say "Puffine" gives to her favourites that she may use it as a handle when she draws them to the front. His knitted brows might be taken to indicate severity of character; but, remarks one writer, "the impression is softened by the sweet sensitive lines of the mouth." He was quick-tempered, and died in somewhat of a trifling opposition. But excuse must be made for the irritation of an artist when he finds himself opposed and unappreciated by the Philistines. The woful-sorrows Corporation of Arnstadt once rebuked Bach, for his "peppering variations" and strange harmonies whereby the congregation was confounded, and on such an occasion no doubt he needed a stock of good temper. He also had occasional disputes at Leipzig with his employers, the town councillors, who were sometimes shocked by the "unclerical" style of his compositions and by the independent way in which he conducted himself. But there was a genial side to Bach's character, and in his relations as husband, father, and friend he secured the admiration of all who knew him. He was of a deeply religious spirit, and this is evident in everything he undertook during his busy life. Modesty has never been a characteristic of musicians, but Bach was an exception. The question was once put to him how he had acquired his great talent. "By working hard," he replied; "and all who like to work as hard will succeed just as I have done." He was twice married. The death of his first wife, Maria Barbara, forms

one of the few melancholy events of his career. He was returning from a pleasureful visit to Cöthen, and when on the road and no news could reach him his wife suddenly fell sick and died. When he arrived at his own door, full of happiness at the thought of seeing her again, he found that she was already buried. His second wife, Anna Magdalena, was fifteen years his junior, but—thanks to similarity of taste—she proved an admirable companion, helping in his work and sharing in his pleasures. By his first wife he had seven children, by his second thirteen; there were twenty in all, eleven boys and nine girls. Bach's inventive capacity was shown not only in his adoption of equal temperament, and in innovations in the art of fingering—for in that too he introduced great improvements—but in the construction of a new instrument, the late-harpsichord (*Lautenharpsichord*). This instrument had surprising brilliancy of tone. The difficulty of tuning, however, led to its abandonment, and no wonder, if in that respect it at all resembled the first of the instruments from which it derived its name. Let us speak now of Bach in his higher character as a composer. A great creative genius, he certainly was: one of the most remarkable, indeed, of the musicians of the world of music. His inexhaustible fertility, the novel and independent character of his work, its profound science, and deep earnestness, all entitle him to lasting fame. Comparisons have often been drawn between Bach and Handel. They were contemporaries musical geniuses, both born in the same year. Their styles are as different as their lives: the difference between the two, it has been well said, "is the same as that which lies between a great philosopher and a great epic poet—between Plato and Homer." They are equally great in their ways, but the poet will be understood with less effort than the philosopher, and listened to with more pleasure. The fame of Bach excited the curiosity of Frederick the Great, and this resulted in an invitation in 1747 to the Court at Potsdam. It was the last journey undertaken by the composer. His arrival was announced just as the king was beginning a flute solo at a State concert. The monarch laid down his instrument, and turning to the musicians who were waiting to accompany him, "Gentlemen," he exclaimed, "old Bach has come!" There was no flute-playing that evening. Bach was taken from room to room of the palace, and had to play on all the Silberman pianofortes, instruments which the king particularly admired, and of which he had a considerable number. Graciously by the respect and kindness of his reception, the composer did his best, and excited the greatest wonder by his improvisations. A theme which the king gave him was worked up on his return to Leipzig, and it was dedicated to Frederick the Great under the title of "Musikalischer Opfer." But if Bach was famous during life, little regard seems to have been shown to his memory. His widow had a struggle to exist, and died a pauper at last, ten years after her husband. Then Leipzig, of which he was such a distinguished orphant, rooted up St. John's Churchyard, where he had been laid to rest, and threw it into a road, and the composer's bones were scattered, no one apparently caring what became of them. JAMES MASON, in Leisure Hour.

A REASSESSING LICK.

Sam. V. Harris lives in Fort Worth. Neither he nor his wife are very saut, as will be seen by the following incident. Last night Sam heard a noise under his bed. "There is somebody under the bed," said Sam to his wife. "It's Fido, I guess." "No, I think it's a burglar," replied Sam. "Just reach your hand down and if it is Fido, he will lick it."

The burglar, for it was one after all, overheard the conversation and when Sam reached his hand down his burglar lifted it out of the noise under his bed.

"There is somebody under the bed," said Sam to his wife.

"It's Fido, I guess."

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